

Indiana State Sentinel.

INTERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

TERMS—INvariably in Advance:
Weekly paper, \$2 a year—Semi-Weekly, \$4 a year.
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 18, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
OF PARKE COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
JAMES H. LANE,
OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM J. BROWN.

MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Senator, HENRY BRADY.
For Representatives, WILLIAM ROBINSON.
For Clerk, WILLIAM STEWART.

For Associate Judges, E. N. SEIMER.
For Co. Com'r., 3d District, THOS. F. STOUT.
For Assessor, TOLIVER L. HARLIN.

FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. WRIGHT, of Cass County.

JAMES H. LANE.
The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will meet his opponent at his appointments in the counties of Madison, Delaware, Grant, Howard, Tipton, Clinton, Boone and Hendricks, and will address his fellow-citizens of the counties of Morgan, at Martinsville, on Thursday, July 26, 1 o'clock; Johnson, at Franklin, on Friday, July 27, 1 o'clock; Bartholomew, at Columbus, on Saturday, July 28, 1 o'clock; Jackson, at Lawrence, on Sunday, July 29, 1 o'clock; Lawrence, at Bedford, on Tuesday, July 31, 1 o'clock; Washington, at Salem, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1 o'clock; Clark, at Charlestown, on Thursday, Aug. 2, 1 o'clock; Jefferson, at Madison, on Friday, Aug. 3, 1 o'clock; Switzerland, at Vevay, on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1 o'clock.

All are invited to attend. The friends in the several counties are requested to make appointments in the evening of each day, so it will not prevent Mr. Lane from meeting his appointments the next day.

July 17, 1849.

Mr. Wright's Appointments.

Mr. Wright arrived in this city on Monday last, and left next day for Greencastle. He had filled all his appointments up to the 16th, besides making some 16 speeches in addition. This great labor was of course very wearing, and it brought Mr. Wright here almost entirely exhausted in physical strength. For this reason, enforced by the advice of his friends, it was impossible to continue to fill his appointments as proposed for this week, but Mr. Morton of Centreville, will attend to the appointments of this week in place of Mr. Wright. It is our opinion, that duty to himself and family should deter Mr. Wright from endeavoring to fill the balance of his appointments; but it is his desire to do all that he can. If practicable, therefore, he will speak to the people of some of the counties before the election, and will give notice, by a new list of appointments of the times and places.

For the last three days of Mr. Wright's speaking he was compelled to sit in a chair, being unable to stand on his feet. During the canvass he has made 90 speeches, in 60 different counties.

Mr. Wright would probably have remained here a day or two, for rest, but he was strongly solicited to attend the meeting, on Wednesday, of the Board of Trustees of the Asbury University, (of which body he has been a member since its organization,) and the business of whose present meeting is the election of a President of the University.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This great work appears to be progressing rapidly, from Pittsburgh west, through the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to intersect our Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad at the Ohio line; it runs upon the direct route, through Beaver, New Lebanon, Canton, Wooster, Mansfield, Marion, Bellefontaine and Sidney, to the Indiana line. The contracts having been let to the Ohio line from Pittsburgh, the ceremony of breaking ground in the State of Ohio, at the point of junction, took place on the 4th of July inst. The ceremony was grand and imposing, and shows the true spirit. The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal of the 7th says: "The crowd attending the breaking ground on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad was estimated at 4,000 persons. Hon. George Davis presided, assisted by Hon. R. R. Reed of Penn., and Hon. D. R. Carter of Ohio, with a number of Secretaries. The exercises passed off with great unanimity. Mr. S. W. Roberts, the Engineer, delivered an interesting address, and Mr. Davis delivered a striking and impressive speech." We learn that Pittsburgh, Alleghany City, and Beaver, each subscribed \$200,000 to this great work, and that the several counties in Ohio through which the road runs, have subscribed, and will subscribe, \$100,000 each as a county subscription, while the people are coming up strongly to the aid of the companies having the work in charge. This direct line will bring Indianapolis within 18 hours of Pittsburgh, and within 42 hours of Philadelphia, at a run of 20 miles to the hour. We wish the work great success.

WHEAT CROP.—There is a very general complaint of injury to the wheat crop in consequence of the late protracted and warm rains, and the rust. Our exchanges in this State all tell the same story. The price of flour here has risen from \$4 to \$5.50 per barrel, in consequence. We should not forget, however, that the number of acres cultivated, especially in this vicinity, is greater than ever before. This may partly make up for the loss above noted. Speculators will make the most of the stories about a failure of the crop of course. We have no doubt that the surplus of the wheat crop in this State, bad as the harvest weather has been, will be much larger than in any previous year.

THE NEWSPAPERS at Terre Haute are all in a terrible rage about the advertising of the post office list of letters. Even intimations of perjury are made. They had best take it coolly, as we do here. The law, as it stands is a humbug, and worse than a humbug, for it offers a premium, such as it is, for men to practice deceit and rascality. All such laws are inherently bad. In this city, the postmaster failed to construe the law, but left after publisher to construe it for himself. We construed the words "greatest circulation in the vicinity, or at the usual office delivery," to mean our carriers' list and papers called for at the counting room. But we since learn that we might have embraced the whole county, or as much more as our consciences might take in. Such a job, however, we do not consider of consequence enough to warrant any act which could be even tortured into one of meanness or baseness.

"NO PROSCRIPTION."—The Washington Union of the 11th inst. says, the number of removals made during the first four months of the Taylor administration, in all, probably exceeds FIVE THOUSAND; and are more than all the removals of all the preceding administrations from the foundation of the government.

"The number of appointments made by him" (Jackson) "during the recess of the Senate was one hundred and seventy-five, principally in consequence of removals."—*Fraser's Life of General Jackson*, p. 437.

Dragging Women into the Contest—Secularism.

A few weeks ago, nearly all the whig papers, aping the Journal, made a great ado, because a whig correspondent of our paper, in giving Matson's biography, incidentally mentioned, that he got his wealth by marrying the daughter of a rich Dutch butcher. Their feelings appeared to be very much shocked indeed; and they could not restrain the expression of their indignation, until they found out that they were condemning a whig instead of a Democrat. They had entirely forgotten the assaults upon the wife of General Jackson, until they had driven her to her grave; and really seemed to think that it was not a habit of whig politicians to assail women as well as men, for base political ends.

A little while before this, the Vincennes Gazette deprecated very strongly, and with seeming sincerity, the efforts which had been made to lead religious matters into political controversies. We intimated at the time, that the Gazette was insincere; and we have now evidence of its insincerity, in both the matters to which we have thus alluded.

In the last Vincennes Gazette, we have the following brutal assaults upon Col. Gorman, the democratic candidate for Congress in the 6th district. These follow another article headed "Col. W. A. Gorman and Temperance,"—charging him with professing temperance principles at one time, and with treating his friends at another. But we have room only for the following disgraceful articles:

Col. W. A. GORMAN AND THE CLERGY.—Col. W. A. Gorman professes to be a great lover and admirer of morality, religion and the bible—at least he makes this profession amongst moral and religious persons. Let us tear the mask from the Colonel, expose his duplicity upon this subject, and exhibit him in his true colors. To do so, it is only necessary to state the facts and authorities:

Col. Gorman made the following remarks, (in substance) "I thought I once had a good wife, but the FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR HOLD OF HER AND RUINED HER." A minister of this place, having charged Col. Gorman with immorality, had Col. G. during his late visit, called upon that minister to know the grounds of that charge. The above shameful remarks were assigned, as one of the reasons why he had given such service as he had given, in the presence of John R. Jones, of the Western Sun, that he had made the remarks, and gave the following shallow reason as a sufficient cause for slandering him for money, time after time, for the support of the Baptist ministry." Dr. Foster, of Bloomington, who is a Democrat, can testify as to the truth of the Colonel's excuse.

Such is Col. Gorman's love for morality and religion, that he slanders his wife, and her ministers, in the most vile terms. Upon such language common as is unnecessary—it speaks for itself—and shows to every reasonable man, that he who can thus treat a wife is unworthy the confidence or gently regard of good men.

COL. W. A. GORMAN AND THE METHODIST CHURCH.—It is seldom that we find a man's antipathy to religion and morality, carrying him so far as to cause him to insult and abuse those who have been his friends; but such is the case in reference to Col. W. A. Gorman. Let facts answer. A few years since, Mr. Gorman wished to attach himself to the Methodist Church. She made him desire to know her husband, whereupon he said, (in substance) "IF YOU ATTACH YOURSELF TO THE METHODIST CHURCH, I WILL LEAVE YOU."

Now, this man, Gorman, sells the votes of the men of this district—sells the members of the M. E. Church, which he so despises that he would consider membership in it, on the part of his wife, a sufficient cause for separation—sells, we say, the Methodists to vote for him. This man who would bid the conscience of his wife and refuse to let her worship God as she would, now calls upon freedom to vote for him. Let the freemen of this district show the petty tyrant, to who he looks to over a wife's conscience is morally united to represent them in the National Congress.

These facts we boldly assert, and challenge a refutation. We are armed with proof positive.

The infamous object of these infamous assaults cannot be mistaken. It is unquestionably an effort to array against Mr. Gorman the whole influence of those powerful religious organizations, the Methodists and Baptists. The time when these pretended declarations of Col. Gorman were made, is not stated. No time at all is fixed for the first; we are left to guess whether it was in the past or at present. The other is fixed "a few years since." This is done to operate upon the two sects at the same time, and in order to make the slanders appear consistent with each other.

Now we do not believe a word of either. The racial who would publish such stuff, would not hesitate a moment to manufacture them out of the whole cloth. He would, we have no doubt, commit any crime, but for fear of the penitentiary or gallows. He is an unmitigated villain in every fibre of his foul carcass, and reeks with moral filth not only physical rottenness.

But even were the slanders ever so true, nothing could justify their publication,—nothing. And if "two ministers" have betrayed family secrets, in the manner stated, for electioneering purposes, they are nothing better than wolves in sheep's clothing, to whom the finger of scorn should never cease to point. Such an attempt to make a wife involuntarily assume a position of hostility against her husband,—making domestic differences matter of partisan arbitration and penalty, is abominable beyond all precedent. Beebezebub himself could conceive of nothing more so. Any man, preacher or layman, so far forgetful of decency, should be cowhided until every inch of hide were flayed from his body.

We should have been as well pleased if some other man had been named instead of Col. Gorman, under all the circumstances which have operated in the 6th district these three years past. But if Gorman were the worst enemy we had in the world, we would support him with all our might, after so devilish an attempt to destroy him.

INDIANA POST OFFICES—ABUSES EXPOSED.—A gentleman lately appointed postmaster in an important town of Indiana, writes to a friend in this city as follows:

"And let me let you know of some facts which none of us would have thought could be. When I came into office I found not less than five hundred documents, sent by our late Mr. C. C. all laid out in a box. Some were Democratic documents of the life of Gen. Taylor laid away, and numerous other public documents—at least two large canvas bags full; and, strange to say, not one of them were Democratic documents at all. Whig, and Frankly by."

"This, and other matters which I found in the office, convinced me that all vitany which could conceive was systematically carried on by the officeholders. I gathered up such documents as were fit to distribute and gave them out. Hundreds were too filthy to handle."

We find the above in the Washington Republic, General Taylor's reputed organ, accompanied with a string of reckless insinuations and insulting comments. It is possible some servile rascal has been base enough to write such a statement to Washington for the purpose of pleasing his masters there, but that there is one word of truth in all this, we do not for one moment believe. There is an air of deception and falsehood about the statement which is unmistakable. All clue to the name of the person guilty of the alleged malfeasance in office, or the location of the office, or the name of the M. C. who framed the suppressed documents, is carefully withheld. Why not give the names, dates, and location? The laws of the country prescribe penalties, and heavy penalties too, for such conduct,—why not enforce the laws and bring the offender to justice, if those allegations are true? Nay, is it not the imperative duty of the Post Office Department to do so? We guess this story was fabricated at Washington, and until something more definite is produced, we pronounce the statement and insinuations entirely false and libellous.

The celebrated ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the great leader among the "Christian Baptists," has recently published a tract in favor of emancipation in Kentucky. A large portion of it appears in the National Era. It is plain, practical and christian-like in all its positions, and will, without doubt, exert a very powerful influence in determining the question which is now thoroughly agitating our sister State.

Taylorite Trickery and Corruption.

We copy in another column a letter from Truman Smith, the Chairman of the Taylor Central Committee at Washington City. This Smith was one of the most active humbuggers during the Presidential canvass, and it will be seen, is still playing the game of deception and corruption. We suppose similar letters are scattered all over the State, promising rewards to whigs who will be active in sustaining the Taylor Cabal at Washington. A thousand promises will be made where one can be kept, but what matters that? All the Humbuggers want, is power, no matter how secured.

We cannot do better than to copy the comments of the Centreville Free Territory Sentinel, upon this disgraceful letter. They follow:

TRUMAN SMITH'S LETTER.

We call particular attention to the letter of Truman Smith, appealing in strong terms to the whigs of Indiana to come up to the rescue of Taylorism, and the alarm felt by Taylorites in this District,—they know their danger, they fancy they see the handwriting upon the wall. But we were not, till recently, aware that they had sent to head quarters for aid; that the alarm had spread through the Union; that the High Priests of Taylorism, in their fright, had hastened to the capital of the nation to take counsel with Cabinet Officers for their political safety; that letters massive had been sent to all the whig districts of the country to encourage the faithful, and, by holding out the allurements of executive patronage, to stimulate them to active exertion. Yet of all this we have the evidence before us in the letter of Mr. Smith, copies of which in large numbers, have been forwarded from Washington, to be distributed through this district. Will the independent voters of this district suffer themselves to be put into the shambles and sold, to secure a little mess of political pottage for a few servile leaders of the party? We shall see.

Let us look a little more in detail to the encouragement presented and bribe offered.

"The information which I am getting from several of the States is highly encouraging. The elections in Maryland, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will be in the hands of the whigs, and will give them a great gain on the aggregate in the same States for the last Congress. All that is required is that our friends in Indiana should maintain their ground, and send us four good whigs for the Congress."

Quite a moderate demand this from Indiana. They hope for no accessions from the Free North; from Wilmot Provins men and the friends of abolition in the District of Columbia; their hope and consolation is in the South, in the anti-Wilmot Provins men, and slave propagandists. They only ask the whigs of Indiana to maintain their ground, to send back four faithful allies of the South and traitors to freedom, as Smith, Thompson, Embree and Dunn, and they will be satisfied. Truman Smith himself, who pronounced the Wilmot Provins a humbug, will be satisfied; "his position" would not then "be embarrassing in urging the consideration of the claims" of Indiana whigs to executive patronage.

Again we say, let us look a little more in detail to the satisfaction has been felt that "the new administration has not done justice to Indiana," but Mr. Smith assures them that it is no fault of his, and he is "confident that Indiana will yet receive a proper and just consideration at the hands of Gen. Taylor."

Here is the consideration. The management of the unblinking offered—give your influence and vote in support of the administration, and office is at your service. Such are the corrupt means the administration resorts to, to maintain its ascendancy, and control the popular will. It may surprise some honest whigs, but it is in perfect keeping with the whole history of Taylorism. The management of corrupt politicians at Washington, effected the nomination of Gen. Taylor at Philadelphia, in opposition to the popular will; fraud secured his election, and bribery and corruption must sustain his administration. Executive patronage is put in requisition, but the bosom friend and confidential adviser of the President seems to fear that even that is not sufficiently ample.

"The country is so large and the States so numerous, it is quite difficult at the outset of an administration to make satisfactory arrangement for all; besides it should be recollected that the NUMBER OF OFFICES AND AMOUNT OF PATRONAGE HAS NOT INCREASED IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF STATES AND OF THE PEOPLE."

What a pity the number of offices and amount of patronage is so small. Were it larger, there might be hopes of gain even in Indiana. No doubt at the next session of Congress, the friends of the administration will endeavor to remove this evil, and prepare for future emergencies.

This letter of Mr. Smith can be construed no otherwise than as the voice of the administration—it contains in itself internal evidence of being such—speaking to the whigs of Indiana, and proffering a reward if they will render such service as shall give "aid and comfort." Will they accept the proffer, sanction the corruption, give the lie to all their professions of non-interference with elections? We shall see. But let the true friends of freedom be vigilant, be active. They have to encounter not only Mr. Taylor's friends, but the influence of the administration at Washington.

"We have not misinterpreted Mr. Benton's position. We charge that Mr. Benton is opposed to the passage of the Wilmot Provins, and is a traitor to the cause of Mexico, and we defy the Sentinel to deny it. We charge that, in his speeches in Missouri, his principal objection to Mr. CALHOUN's course is because, he (Calhoun) heretofore acted so as to diminish the number of Slave States, and consequently to diminish the number of Slave States in the Union. We ask them to publish Mr. Benton's speech so that their readers may know his position."—*State Journal*, July 10th.

Our readers know that we have already published Mr. Benton's speech in full, though the Journal refused to do so, while continuing to assail his positions. But the country readers of the Journal may not be certified of this fact, and therefore may be subjects of gullibility.

These few words of Mr. Benton are a sufficient answer to the cavilling of the Journal, though a great deal more might be quoted to the same purpose. Indeed the whole drift of Mr. B's speech shows that he is opposed to the extension of slavery "a single inch." He says, that if the question were again to be settled in Missouri, he would oppose it there. As for other territories he says—

"My personal sentiments are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. There is no slavery in New Mexico now, nor would I vote to place it there."

Mr. Benton voted to apply the Wilmot proviso to Oregon, after he had written to the people, as he wrote to the Californians, advising them to prohibit slavery. What he has done he will do again. True, he does not regard the Proviso as all-important, because he takes stronger ground, and because he wishes to carry his point in good earnest. If the Journal can't understand his position now, it will be able to do so by and by. The Calhoun part of the Journal's paragraph is not just, Benton's object was to demonstrate Calhoun's inconsistency, and he did so most effectively. But the Journal don't want any body to meddle with the slavery question, except Gen. Taylor! Who can't guess the reason why?

The Taylorite of Monday makes a final appeal to Anti-Slavery men to vote for the whig candidates, and declares that by such a union or coalition, only can they advance the cause of freedom. The National Era, the Free Soil paper at Washington, don't agree with the Journal. On the 12th inst. it concludes an article relative to Indiana, thus:

"One thing is certain. Before a Free Soil man can sustain a candidate for Congress, belonging to the Administration party, he should require peculiarly cogent evidence that, if elected he will not suffer his advocacy and action in behalf of Freedom to be fettered by Administration or party influences."

We are inclined to think the advice of the Era much better than that of the Journal.

Personal accounts between us and the Wash Express are settled. Of course there is no call for further cutting comments.

For diverse reasons it is important that we should be represented by whigs in the next legislature. A state treasurer, a state auditor, and a state printer are to be elected, and much of the success of our party in the State, as well as an able and efficient management of those departments, depend on the complication of that body. We all know how important, in a nicely balanced state of parties, one vote becomes, and the whigs need every vote they can command.—*Madison Banner*.

We hope our democratic friends will take the hint, and profit by the above. The way we look at the matter, it is important "for diverse reasons" that there should be a democratic majority in the next legislature. The people of the State have declared in favor of democratic State policy, and that policy has emancipated us from a great portion of the crushing difficulties under which we labored as recently. The whigs, if in power, might not attempt any change for the worse, but it is safest not to trust them.

Three of the most important offices at the seat of government are filled at present by whigs of the Old Hunker stripe, and it is due to the people, and to our democratic State policy, that these gentlemen should be ousted by the next Legislature and democrats put in their places. Let democratic measures be carried out by democratic men.

At the August election three years ago, the legislature was last to us by dissensions in our own ranks. The inordinate ambition and selfishness of a few who called themselves democrats defeated us at that time in several of our strongest democratic counties. A whig representative was elected in Monroe, one in Clark, one in Washington, and one in Johnson; and a whig Senator was returned from Lawrence county. Besides this, our friends permitted nearly all the close and doubtful districts to go against us. Some went by default, others by divisions and a multiplicity of candidates. The result is well known. A faithful democratic State Auditor was ousted to make room for an Old Hunker whig, who has been for a long series of years an active member of the Indianapolis Federal Junta; a competent and gentlemanly democratic State Treasurer had to give place to a bitter and liberal whig of the Wayne county school; the State Sentinel had to walk the plank in the matter of the State Journal; several Judgeships passed into whig hands, and much mischief of various sorts was the consequence of the delinquency of a few men in a very few counties. The August election is close at hand again, and this is the year those losses are to be retrieved if ever. Will not the democratic party, and every member of it, see to it in time? Let democrats hasten to heal their dissensions wherever any exist. Where there are too many candidates, let a convention be speedily called to decide between them. If there are no democratic candidates, let good men be brought out at once, for there is no time to lose.

Let the Democrats in every part of the State remember how much depends on the next Legislature,—that the 17 senators to be elected now, have votes to give for a U. S. Senator! AVOID TRADING. Go the whole democratic ticket and nothing but that. We have the pleasure of informing our friends that we regard the election of our candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and eight members of Congress, as certain. Let us therefore make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together for the Legislature.

A Free Soil Convention was held at Lafayette on the 4th of July inst. H. L. Ellsworth, president, Israel Spencer and Charles Martin, vice presidents, and J. J. Bingham, secretary. The President, on taking the chair, congratulated the friends of freedom upon the progress of their principles during the past year. Slavery, he said, is conquered—she is limited; she may struggle for a while, but must die. Letters were read to the convention from Messrs. McDonald and Lane, the democratic and whig candidates for Congress. These were deemed so satisfactory on the subject of slavery extension, that the convention passed a resolution declaring the nomination of another candidate unnecessary. Delegates were then appointed to attend the National Convention of the Free Democracy, at Cleveland, O., on the 13th of July.

On motion of Dr. J. B. McFarland, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sweeping and indiscriminate exercise of the power of removal, by the present Executive, in the case of the removal of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Roman Consul, by President Harrison, "that most striking contrast is observable in the conduct of canals, and in the case of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and that this instance of 'violated confidence' is in no wise excused, however it may be accounted for, by Mr. Taylor's friends, and never surrendered to a Mexican candidate, is now a primer at discretion, in the hands of an ultra whig cabinet."

Resolved, That President Taylor, by allowing his name to be used for the benefit of the slave power, at the close of the late session of Congress, has not only violated the spirit of his pledge not to interfere with the action of Congress, but by threatening through his official organ, to visit the "Free Soil party" with his indignation, in case they should do what southern members have done without incurring any such frowns, has abundantly shown that the cause of the Free Soil party, and the new territories of New Mexico and California has nothing to hope, but much to fear, from the present national administration."

Resolved, That to protect this great interest, and to insure to the Free Soil party a sound administration of public affairs, it is imperative that there should be a union of all those who love their country more than mere party upon the side of the Free Soil party, and that the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Sentiments, and that we hail with unmingled satisfaction, the beginnings of this union, not only here at home, but in the States of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio and the great State of New York."

On motion of Major J. B. Semans, the Convention unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the noble and patriotic stand assumed by the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, on the side of freedom; the boldness and ability with which he has vindicated the true principles of the Constitution, and the sacred rights of the people, and his advocacy of the rights of the whole Union, and we feel confident that he will be triumphantly sustained."

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas H. Benton has our sympathies, and our prayers, in the struggle in which he is now engaged in his own State, and should be defeated there, that the cause of the Free Soil party, and the new territories of New Mexico and California has nothing to hope, but much to fear, from the present national administration."

Resolved, That to protect this great interest, and to insure to the Free Soil party a sound administration of public affairs, it is imperative that there should be a union of all those who love their country more than mere party upon the side of the Free Soil party, and that the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Sentiments, and that we hail with unmingled satisfaction, the beginnings of this union, not only here at home, but in the States of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio and the great State of New York."

On motion of Major J. B. Semans, the Convention unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the noble and patriotic stand assumed by the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, on the side of freedom; the boldness and ability with which he has vindicated the true principles of the Constitution, and the sacred rights of the people, and his advocacy of the rights of the whole Union, and we feel confident that he will be triumphantly sustained."

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas H. Benton has our sympathies, and our prayers, in the struggle in which he is now engaged in his own State, and should be defeated there, that the cause of the Free Soil party, and the new territories of New Mexico and California has nothing to hope, but much to fear, from the present national administration."

Resolved, That to protect this great interest, and to insure to the Free Soil party a sound administration of public affairs, it is imperative that there should be a union of all those who love their country more than mere party upon the side of the Free Soil party, and that the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Sentiments, and that we hail with unmingled satisfaction, the beginnings of this union, not only here at home, but in the States of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio and the great State of New York."

On motion of Major J. B. Semans, the Convention unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the noble and patriotic stand assumed by the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, on the side of freedom; the boldness and ability with which he has vindicated the true principles of the Constitution, and the sacred rights of the people, and his advocacy of the rights of the whole Union, and we feel confident that he will be triumphantly sustained."

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas H. Benton has our sympathies, and our prayers, in the struggle in which he is now engaged in his own State, and should be defeated there, that the cause of the Free Soil party, and the new territories of New Mexico and California has nothing to hope, but much to fear, from the present national administration."

Resolved, That to protect this great interest, and to insure to the Free Soil party a sound administration of public affairs, it is imperative that there should be a union of all those who love their country more than mere party upon the side of the Free Soil party, and that the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Sentiments, and that we hail with unmingled satisfaction, the beginnings of this union, not only here at home, but in the States of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio and the great State of New York."

On motion of Major J. B. Semans, the Convention unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the noble and patriotic stand assumed by the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, on the side of freedom; the boldness and ability with which he has vindicated the true principles of the Constitution, and the sacred rights of the people, and his advocacy of the rights of the whole Union, and we feel confident that he will be triumphantly sustained."

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas H. Benton has our sympathies, and our prayers, in the struggle in which he is now engaged in his own State, and should be defeated there, that the cause of the Free Soil party, and the new territories of New Mexico and California has nothing to hope, but much to fear, from the present national administration."

Resolved, That to protect this great interest, and to insure to the Free Soil party a sound administration of public affairs, it is imperative that there should be a union of all those who love their country more than mere party upon the side of the Free Soil party, and that the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Sentiments, and that we hail with unmingled satisfaction, the beginnings of this union, not only here at home, but in the States of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio and the great State of New York."

Progress of the Cholera.

Indianapolis is still entirely free from cholera, and all other epidemic or contagious diseases. We would that we could say as much for all other parts of the country.

St. Louis still continues to be most heavily afflicted. The Union of the 12th says:

"We regret to be obliged to state that the fatality of the epidemic is fearfully on the increase. The following reports are up to 10 o'clock last night, and we are told, may be relied on. Indeed, a few more deaths may be added, of persons not interred in any of the cemeteries. Where it will stop, God alone knows: Whole number of interments, 184; of cholera 145." On the 13th, 157 interments, 124 of cholera.

Cincinnati still suffers fearfully. On the 13th, 112 interments of cholera, 42 of other diseases. On the 14th, 101 of cholera, 60 of other diseases; on the 15th, 87 of cholera, 67 of other diseases.

Louisville.—But few cases are reported at Louisville. On the 14th, 7 deaths of cholera, 8 of other diseases.

Madison, Ind.—On the 14th, interments 8; of cholera 4. On the 15th, four interments, two of cholera.

At New York city, and Philadelphia, about 80 cases and 30 deaths per day are reported.

Washington, Ind.—The Vincennes Gazette says: "The destructive visitation of this direful scourge is truly awful in the town of Washington, Davison county, Indiana. The mortality is five per cent. greater than in any other place in the United States, where the cholera has raged with an epidemic. To show how far we are correct, we subjoin an extract of a letter from a friend, living in Washington, dated

July 10, 6 o'clock P. M., 1849.

"Since yesterday evening, 6 o'clock, there have been ten deaths from cholera—six more will die before morning. Among the number who have died to-day, are Dr. H. J. Coleman, a son of the Hon. J. C. Coleman, Dr. Miller, and John Divine. Times are gloomy here. Every one who has cholera has gone to the mortuary house, and is lying in state, but the cholera follows them wherever they go. The place is nearly vacated."

From what we can learn, Washington can not now have more than 500 inhabitants left, and 10 deaths out of that number, is a far greater mortality, than in any other place, as before stated, in the United States. Several families from Washington are now in Vincennes, where we hope they will remain free from the fatal breath of the fell destroyer."

Napoleon, Ind.—The Decatur Clarion says: "We learn of several cases of cholera in the town of Napoleon, Mr. Mackland, and a man in his employ, died on Sunday, and Mrs. H. H. H. died on Monday, and a man from Lawrenceburg on Wednesday; and another the day after, Mr. H. H. H. and his son-in-law, but we learn they are recovered."

"P. S. Since the above was in type, we hear of the death of Dr. H. H. H. and his son-in-law, and that there were two new cases in the vicinity of Napoleon yesterday."

About the 20th of June, the cholera broke out in the Ohio Penitentiary, and has raged there since with great violence and fatality. Up to the 13th of July, 82 deaths had occurred, fourteen of which were on the 10th. The Directors have published a request to the sheriffs of the several counties not to bring any more convicts until the abatement of the cholera or until further notice. Judge McLean has ordered that the U. S. Circuit Court, which was to have commenced at Columbus on Monday last, shall stand adjourned until the 3d Monday in October.

The above facts we derive from the Ohio Statesman. A letter to us, dated Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1849, contains the following:

"I see by the Sentinel, that you have no cholera at Indianapolis yet. God grant that you may escape it altogether. We have had about 20 deaths here, outside of the Penitentiary; but Lord of Heaven, still they die there! There has been about 75 deaths there since about the 20th of June, when it first appeared in town. There were 16 deaths the day before yesterday; 14 yesterday, and about the same number to-day. One of the physicians, Dr. Gaird, who assisted at the prison, took the cholera yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, and died sometime last night. Another, Dr. Lathrop, is just about on the turning point, about as likely to die as the other. There is some talk of paupers all over the city, and it is not unlikely that they will all die. As for the city, I believe there has been less sickness for the last two months, than in any year since I have been in the State."

CHOLERA AT RICHMOND.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, dated Richmond, July 14. The writer is one in